

Two New Centipeds

By RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN, Salt Lake City, Utah

Of the two new centipeds here named and described the first was taken at quarantine in Honolulu from packing about a plant of *Epidendrum* sp. imported from Australia. The second was included with a "few odds and ends picked up in various strolls about the area" somewhere in New Guinea by James E. Hadley stationed there with a unit of the U. S. armed forces. The types for the present are retained in the author's collection.

Nipponobius australis new species

Antennae short; composed of 18 articles. Eyes consisting of four ocelli; thus, 1 + 2, 1. Of these ocelli the single ocellus and the bottom one of the group are smallest, the first of the top series largest. Prosternal teeth 2 + 2, small and pale. Coxal pores small, circular. None of posterior coxae armed. Ventral spines of penult legs, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0; dorsal, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0; claws 2. Anal legs missing from type. Gonopods of ♀ with claw tripartite, basal spines 2 + 2.

Length, 4.75 mm.

Holotype: A female taken at HONOLULU, Apr. 22, 1943 in packing about *Epidendrum* sp. from AUSTRALIA.

This species differs from the three previously known in having the articles of the antennae 18 instead of 20. From *migrans* and *sinensis* it differs also in the fewer ocelli and the spining of the penult legs. From *N. annectus* it differs in the tripartite claw of the female gonopods, as well as in the spining of the legs. *N. australis* is the smallest of the four species now referred to the genus.

Genus *Gomphor*, new genus

A genus of Scutigeridae in which the antennae have most articles much broader than long. Legs from fifth pair on with

spines at end of the first tarsal division. On the second tarsus of anterior legs pegs of uniform size present in a continuous series, peg-bearing articles not alternating with pegless ones as in *Scutigera*. Tergites bearing short spines over margins and surface, each of which has at its base normally a sense hair much as in *Theruonema*; very fine, short hair points in spaces between spines.

Genotype.—*Gomphor hadleyi*, new species

Apparently nearly related to *Scutigera* from which it is most readily separated by the difference in arrangement of the tarsal pegs.

Gomphor hadleyi new species

Sides of dorsum dark olive brown with a continuous median dorsal stripe bluish white. The median stripe expands on the head to cover most of the width and caudally expands to embrace all, or all but 7 narrow lateral borders, of the eighth tergite and the following segments. Legs marked with bluish while annult between which the color is dark, more or less olive.

Articles of antennae very short in comparison with length. Articles of antenna I 44; of antenna II, about 52.

First division of tarsus of leg II with 9 articles, the second division with 22, of which the first 5 and the last one are longer, the intervening short ones bearing uniform tarsal pegs; no spines at end of first tarsus. First division of tarsus III with 8 articles, the second with 22; no spines at end of first division, the second with pegs as in leg II. First division of tarsus of leg IV with 9 articles, the second with 19; no terminal spine. First tarsal division of leg V composed of 6 articles, the second of 19; first tarsus with a spine at end. First tarsal division of leg VI composed of 5 articles of which the first has become proportionately very long. The second of 18; first tarsus with terminal spines of which one is much reduced. First tarsus of leg VII consisting of 5 articles, the second of 18; first tarsus ending in two spines. First tarsus of leg VIII consisting of 6 articles, the second of 19; first tarsus with 2 terminal spines.

First tarsus of leg IX of 5 articles, the second of 20; first tarsus ending in 2 spines.

Syntelopodite of female gonopods nearly parallel-sided, the width across its caudal end but slightly exceeding that across cephalic; space enclosed by terminal pieces very narrowly elliptic.

Length, about 9 mm.

Holotype: One female picked up "somewhere in NEW GUINEA" in Sept. 1943, by James E. Hadley.

Esplanate versus Explanate

In my recent paper¹ a substitution by the editors of a letter puts an entirely different meaning on the characters described; the used word esplanate, was altered to explanate, an "Ersatz" wholly unsuitable. The following, I hope, will illustrate the point in question:

ESPLANATE.—The late Col. Casey used several military terms in his entomological works, one of these being esplanate, derived from esplanade, which is defined in military parlance as "any clear, level space especially suited for military displays or maneuvering of troops." I am using the word in the same sense as Col. Casey.

EXPLANATE.—According to Webster, explanate is "spreading out or extending outwardly in a flat form," i.e., projecting outward, as used by Smith,² who defines it "spread out and flattened; applied to a margin."*

It is needless to say that the substitute does not fit the conditions, as in one instance dorsal aspect (p. 43, line 30) is described, the other being abdominal segments (p. 47, line 14); there is no allusion nor reference to a margin.

BERNARD BENESH, North Chicago, Illinois

¹ Psyche, 50: 37-49, 1943.

² Smith, John B., Explanation of Terms used in Entomology, p. 48, 1906.

* The italics are mine.